

ODELL'S CLUB OUT.

State Deputies Used to Keep Down the City Vote.

250,000 TO BE CHALLENGED

The Most Reputable Citizens Under Suspicion at the Polls.

Clergymen Required to Take Oath That They're Not Lawbreakers Before They Can Register—Mayor McEllen Himself Under Suspicion—Leader Murphy Issues an Angry Call to All Parties to Resist Obedience in the Voting Booths—Tammany Offers Free Legal Aid to Any Citizen Whose Rights Are Challenged—Odell Says It's All in the Interests of a Pure Election—Republicans Alarmed by His Latest Step.

There is no longer local apathy in the campaign. The first day of the registration served to put life into the fight in this city. Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall charged the Republican organization yesterday with shameful intimidation of would-be voters, and Governor-Chairman Odell admitted that he and his local organization had thought it necessary to investigate no fewer than 250,000 names in this city.

Mr. Murphy did not hesitate to say that the underlying motive of this so-called investigation of the right of a quarter of a million of inhabitants of the greater city to register was nothing more than an effort to frighten voters out of casting their ballot on Nov. 8. He said:

"Of all the desperate attempts made by Republicans to intimidate voters, to-day's exhibition at the registration polls was the most infamous in the city's history. Following the reckless lead of the Republican party managers in their desire to perpetuate their present profit and plunder in the administration, Morgan, the Superintendent of Elections, caused wholesale challenges of honest citizens in all the Democratic districts and took pains to see that while lists were furnished in Republican districts, practically no challenges were made from them. The plan is to scare men entitled to vote away from the polls.

"But up-state Republican methods will not be allowed to go in this city. This organization insists that there shall be an honest election and an honest count. To this end it will cooperate with any other organization, no matter what its politics may be, or with any citizen, no matter what his political faith is. To make insistent our right to honest registration, voting and counting, I, as the representative of the executive committee in this county, have called that committee to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in conjunction with the law committee, so that definite action may be taken for the protection of all voters, whether Democratic, Republican, Prohibitionist, Socialist or Populist.

"Never before in the history of Tammany has it been necessary to call such a meeting as that which has been called for to-morrow morning, but it has become absolutely necessary to take drastic measures to protect the franchise and the rights of all voters, and that will be done. We will station competent watchers in the polling places and see that every man is accorded his legal rights. We are resolute in our determination to secure an absolutely fair election and to thwart the desperate efforts of the Republican State machine to steal this election, no matter how efficient and cunning they have been at that business in the past.

"No Odellism, no intimidation, no colonization, no dirty politics goes this year. And to that end I request as the representative of this organization the earnest cooperation of every good citizen, no matter of what party, and the aid and assistance of the metropolitan press in order that the fair name of old New York may be maintained at its present standard."

Mr. Murphy declared that he would exhaust the resources of his organization to stop the wholesale challenging of Democratic voters by workers in the employ of Governor-Chairman Odell.

"Such shameful politics," said Mr. Murphy, "was never before known. The same story comes from every district, and something will be done at once to prevent this attempted disfranchisement of hundreds of Democratic citizens."

"The days of Davenport are being outdone. Nothing like what is going on to-day ever happened on a registration day before and every fair minded man, be he Republican or Democrat, Socialist or Populist, should join at once in the demand for fair play and decent treatment for all voters of all political faiths at the registration polls."

"Tammany will supply lawyers, free of all expense, to any voter whose vote is challenged. No man need be afraid to register who has the right to do so.

"To make certain that this scheme of wholesale challenging was a part of the Republican campaign plan, I asked reliable and careful citizens to make an investigation in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly districts, usually strongly Republican. Their reports show that the challenging was done in Democratic, but not in Republican districts. The report made on this subject contained the following:

"It was discovered in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district that Supervisor Moran had supplied the board of registry in many election districts with a list containing the names of residents of the district to challenge. This was made in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth election districts. In each of these election districts the inspectors had been furnished with a Moran list, but in only one district—the Nineteenth—was there a challenge made."

In the Twenty-seventh Assembly district visits were made in the Ninth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth election districts, but up to 6 o'clock there was only one challenge made and that was in the Ninth election district. From the fact that the inspectors in the other two districts had not been supplied with a list by Mr. Moran, it was evident that he

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JUDGE PARKER REGISTERS.

He Wasn't Recognized Until He Gave His Name—Rode to Kingston on Horseback.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—A lone horseman rode into this city to-day and pulled up in front of the old pottery where the registration board of the Third district of the Ninth ward was at work. A young member of the board looked up and asked: "Do you want to register?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Your full name, please."

"Alton Brooks Parker."

The young registration official looked up again and glanced surreptitiously at a campaign lithograph of the Democratic candidate for President which was one of the few decorations of the old building. Apologetically he explained:

"You know we ask the question as a matter of form, Judge."

The Judge nodded, but his eye twinkled as he tumbled to the fact that the young man had failed to recognize him.

As more question was asked, and that was to the Judge's age, which was given as 32 years. Other information was furnished by the Judge, and he was soon down on the books as No. 22, and a few minutes later was riding homeward alone, as he came.

No visitors came to Rosemount to-day, and the candidate had nothing to do but ride homeward. This he did for the greater part of the day. He left Rosemount at 2:30 and at a rapid clip covered the eight miles to his home at Kingston.

Upon his return he took another ride, accompanied by Mrs. Parker.

A delegation from the Avon Beach Regular Democratic Club will arrive at Rosemount at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow by special train over the West Shore Railroad.

WOMAN DIVER AFTER PAPERS.

Miss Baker Will Direct Search for Box Thrown From General Slocum.

Miss Frances L. Baker of Detroit has come to this city in search of a box of valuable legal papers which she hopes to find at the bottom of the East River, off North Brother Island, where the General Slocum went down.

Miss Baker's uncle, A. P. Baker of Port Huron, Mich., who died a short time ago, was one of the survivors of the Slocum disaster. Just before his death he told his niece that at the time the flames were raging, when he had despaired of getting ashore alive, he threw the small tin box containing the papers into the river, and which Miss Baker is going to make an effort to find. She says that she has certain directions, given her by her uncle, which she thinks will enable her to locate the box.

Arrangements have been made with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company to furnish a tug and a diving crew, with which Miss Baker will prosecute the search. An attempt will be made to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to locate the spot and to recover the box.

Miss Baker, whose father was a diver on the Great Lakes, will herself wear a diving costume, working with the other divers and directing the search in person.

WEINSEIMER'S ACCUSER ILL.

George Essig Collapses—Nothing Serious, Says His Physician.

George F. Essig, on whose complaint Philip Weinsheimer is being tried for extortion, collapsed last night and had to take to his bed. A physician was summoned, who said that Essig was suffering from a very nervous headache and would be up to-day.

Essig, accompanied by County Detective Secord, had called at the West 125th street station last evening in response to an invitation of Capt. McQuinn. The captain said he had heard that Essig had been threatened and offered to send a couple of policemen to guard his house, at 29 Hancock place.

"Oh, no. I don't care for any guard," said Essig. "I'm not afraid, but my wife has worried a good deal. She's afraid to go on the street."

"I'll send a man around anyhow for precaution," said McQuinn.

Essig went home and in a short time collapsed.

CONVICTS HAD DYNAMITE.

Death of Hated Warden Stops Plot to Blow Up Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—It was learned to-day that prisoners in the State penitentiary here conspired a short time ago to blow up the prison and effect a wholesale release of the convicts. The chief purpose of the conspiracy was to kill the late warden, who was charged with the penitentiary up to the time of his death, two months ago.

Hershey's rules were very strict and the convicts disliked him. Shortly after Hershey's death, one of the convicts in the conspiracy tipped off one of the guards, and a search of the penitentiary was made. Sufficient dynamite and nitroglycerine were found to demolish the building and kill every guard and other employee. The explosives were to have been set off near the guard's quarters, so as to make certain the death of the warden, his assistants and practically all the guards. The guards disposed of the explosives and punished the ringleaders in several of his shows. The new warden, who is about 1,500 convicts in the penitentiary. Only a few of them were in the conspiracy.

PAYS FOR HER OWN DIVORCE.

Mrs. Lederer Buys a Step to Freedom Which George W. Says He Can't Afford.

Mrs. Adele R. Lederer having failed to compel or induce her husband, George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, to spend \$1,500 in taking up the report of George W. Hubbard, who, as referee, heard the case in money in their divorce suit, has had it in her favor, Mr. Hubbard finding that she is entitled to a divorce, the custody of her seven-year-old boy, Maitland, and \$150 a month alimony.

Lederer is found to have miscondacted himself with René Davis, an actress, who appeared in several of his shows. The Supreme Court will be asked to approve the report and grant the decree.

Lederer objected to taking up the report, not only because it was against him, but because, as he says, he is a bankrupt and hasn't got 1,500 cents, let alone dollars.

\$1,500.00 in Gold Offered.

For the most accurate estimate of the popular vote for the winning candidate by the President, the New York Sunday World offers prizes of \$1,500 in gold. For full particulars and a voting blank see Sunday's World.

King George Is 72 Years Old and Has Been Ill for Some Time. His son, the Regent, is husband of Princess Louise, who eloped with the French tutor of her children.

DIVORCE CANON VOTED DOWN.

Episcopal Deputies Refuse to Forbid Remarriage.

The Vote Was 61 to 55 and Does Not Fairly Represent the Sentiment of the Delegates—Predicted That Next Convention Will Show Different Result.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—After five days' discussion of the proposed new canon relating to the marriage of divorced persons, the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention, by a vote of 61 to 55, this afternoon refused to adopt the amendment forbidding the marriage of divorced persons by the clergy of the Church. The remainder of the proposed canon was laid upon the table upon motion of the Rev. August Harding of Washington, and the question is settled so far as the present convention is concerned.

The action of the deputies created considerable surprise, in view of the vote of the house, sitting as a committee of the whole, to report the proposed amendment to the house. This vote was taken only a few hours previously, the count showing the 214 delegates favored the presentation of the report to the house, while 191 were opposed to such action.

In securing the opinion of the delegates from the missionary districts were allowed to vote, but when the question was taken up by the House of Deputies it was voted upon only by dioceses and orders, under which rule the missionary delegates had no voice.

What defeated the amendment was the diversity of opinion in some of the clerical delegations. In ten dioceses, the clerical delegates were divided in their opinion regarding the advisability of adopting the new amendment, and these votes, according to the rule, not being in the affirmative, were counted in the negative. In the lay order there were six divided dioceses, and these votes were counted as against the amendment.

The result of the voting shows that since the convention held in San Francisco three years ago there has been a steady growth of sentiment in both the clerical and lay orders for the adoption of more extreme measures in regard to divorce and marriage.

The Rev. F. B. Davenport of Memphis, Tenn., chairman of the committee on canons, who led the fight for the adoption of the new canon, is of the opinion that the Episcopal Church will eventually forbid remarriage.

"This is a question that will not down," said he after adjournment. "The conditions of the people will force the attention of the people to this matter, and we must wait until we finally get it through, and while I was not confident that we would be able to accomplish our object at this convention, I feel assured that the next convention will be still more in favor of it."

The morning session was devoted to debate on the subject, and at noon the vote was taken upon the question of whether the delegates, acting as the committee of the whole, should report the resolution to the House of Deputies was taken. When the afternoon session opened, it was decided to hear arguments upon the question and take a vote at 4:45. Chief Justice Stines of Rhode Island was the first to argue in favor of the amendment. He said:

"We are too well aware of the scandal which has come to the Church in attempting to find out which is the innocent party in some cases. We do not have to go outside of some of the dioceses which are represented here to recall a most notable case."

"In this case the marriage, which the Church allows at the present time, you prevent all possibility of reconciliation. The more alarming feature and evil under the present canon is that divorce is increasing at a rapid rate."

"Another menace is the effect it has on the rising generation. Think of the thousands of children growing up around us who are living to see their fathers and mothers living with some other spouse. I see no way of preventing the evil but in refusing to marry divorced persons. Cut out the remarriage and you will reach the root of the great evil which threatens this Church."

Francis L. Stetson of New York said: "The settlement of this question is the most important thing the people owe to the Church and the Church to the country. How much remedy has been offered by the old canon, which has been in existence since 1850, toward stopping this swelling tide of evil? It is plain that we should have a substitute. Let us deliver these growing little ones from having two fathers and two mothers. It is our right to say when and how our priests shall perform marriage."

"How many of you clergymen can say that you have not violated the rule of the Church in performing these marriages? How do you know that one of the parties whom you have married is not in reality the guilty party? After all, the real difficulty lies back in the marriage, and I am not sure but that we should make marriage harder and more difficult of obtaining."

Joseph Packard of Maryland said: "The present canon says that adultery is a gross and heinous crime. The proposed canon puts it on a level with incompatibility of temper or desertion or any of the other causes for which divorces are granted."

"If the canon is in accordance with the word of God and the prayer book is not, as some of the speakers have said, I think it would be better to change the prayer book."

"While we have been discussing this question, we have been listening to by many women, and I just want to tell you that since I have been here I have received a letter from a woman in which she said that she was amazed at the lack of tenderness and charity which has been shown in this debate. Thank God, I have always tried to show justice and charity."

The Rev. Dr. Davenport closed the argument with a shot at Dr. Parks, in which he said he thanked God that three-quarters of the lay delegates were laymen.

KING GEORGE LEAVES THRONE.

Crown Prince Made Regent—Saxony Because of Father's Illness.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. DRESDEN, Oct. 14.—Owing to the illness of King George, his Majesty has appointed Crown Prince Frederick August Regent.

King George is 72 years old and has been ill for some time. His son, the Regent, is husband of Princess Louise, who eloped with the French tutor of her children.

COLLECTED PAY WITH A GUN.

Canvassers for Publishing Co. Get Check for \$33.

Only Asked What Was Due Them. Say Two Determined Brooklyn Men—One Kept Man Ager From the Telephone While the Other Secured Cash—Both Locked Up.

Two canvassers employed by the George V. Blackburn company, a publishing firm, appeared at the office of the concern at 114 Fifth avenue yesterday and held up two occupants at the point of a pistol, forcing one of them, it is alleged, to make out a check for \$33, which the canvassers declared was due them. The canvassers got the check and the money it called for. They also got away, but they were arrested in Brooklyn last night by Tenderloin detectives and were locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station. They are charged with robbery and assault.

The prisoners are James H. Gelabert, 22 years old, of 1209 First avenue, and Charles Gardiner, 35 years old, of 100 Broadway, Brooklyn. Gelabert is charged with the robbery, while Gardiner is charged with the assault. Both are determined looking men and they can't see that they have done anything wrong. They frankly admit, the police say, that they are the persons wanted in connection with the hold-up.

Gardiner says he went to work for the publishing firm two weeks ago. Gelabert followed him a few days later. They were not acquainted at that time and when they compared notes they found, they say, that the same had attracted them both. Here it is as it appeared in the want columns of a local newspaper:

"A CULTURED gentleman to introduce our marvelous new weekly and general interest magazine. Orders, applications, Office, 21, 114 Fifth avenue."

Gardiner and Gelabert say they both worked faithfully and turned in many orders for an encyclopedia which they were to sell. They were hired, they say, by a man named MacDavitt, who seemed to be in charge of the office. Both say they soon learned that the firm had another office at 38 East Twenty-first street, where Mr. Blackburn and Mrs. K. L. DeFosse, headquarters. They, however, reported on their work at the Fifth avenue office.

A little after noon yesterday Gelabert and Gardiner say they thought it was about time they got the money that was due them. They both declare they were unable to get a cent before, although they had made frequent demands for their pay. The pair declared they would not get together.

MacDavitt and a bookkeeper were alone in the office when the pair entered. Without wasting any words they told MacDavitt they wanted their money and they were going to have it. The canvassers say the office manager declared he had no money and could not pay them. Thereupon Gelabert drew out a .35-caliber revolver and began to fondle it.

"We want our money and we are going to get it," said Gardiner to MacDavitt. "You write out a check for the \$18 that is due me and the \$15 that is due my friend."

MacDavitt was slow about complying with the request, according to the men, and they showed the gun against his head. He filled out a check on the Bath Beach Bank for the sum demanded, but said he had no power to sign it. MacDavitt explained that it would have to be signed by a member of the firm in the Twenty-first street office.

"Oh, yes, sign it," said the bookkeeper of the office at MacDavitt, "and then you can telephone to the bank not to cash it."

The bookkeeper started toward the telephone, but Gelabert's gun, he says, pointed his way and he went back and sat down beside MacDavitt. Meantime the manager made out the check. Gardiner took possession of it and hurried over to the Twenty-first street office. Gelabert stayed behind, covering the two men in the office with the revolver so that they could do nothing to hinder his comrade from getting the check cashed.

In the Twenty-first street office Gardiner asked to see Mr. Blackburn. The head of the firm was not in, but Gardiner says the woman member of the firm was. He showed her the check and told her MacDavitt had sent him over to have it signed. The woman signed it. Gardiner hustled away to the Lincoln Trust Company and got the cash on the spot called for.

Altogether this took him nearly an hour. Gelabert showed he had plenty of nerve, for he stood his ground for nearly that length of time. Finally Mr. Blackburn came into the office and as soon as he realized the situation, shouted for the police from a front window. Gelabert thought it time to retreat, and he did. When the coast was clear, MacDavitt and the bookkeeper lost no time in getting the money. They hurried over to the Twenty-first street office. They, of course, knew the names of the two men and where they lived. Detectives Rheame and Murch were detailed to find them, and they went to Brooklyn and watched Gelabert's house. After several hours wait they saw Gelabert enter the house. They noticed that he was a man of the street and that he had a gun. He and Gardiner came out of the house a short time later, but Gelabert was shy his mustache. The detectives followed them to Palmetto street and Bushwick avenue, and arrested them. They admitted their identity and declared that they thought they were justified in what they had done.

"We would do the same thing over again if it was necessary," both said. Both men had money when they were searched in the police station. On Gelabert's person the detectives found the revolver he had used earlier in the day. He had it in his trousers leg. He is from Missouri and now he will use a gun. "We decided we would not get the worst of the game. That is why we went after our money with a gun. We demanded only the money that was due us, and that is all we got."

H. Denne, the bookkeeper, went around to the Thirtieth street police station last night after the two men had been caught. He said: "These men were not to get any more money from me. I am a commission only, like any other book agent."

\$25,000 FOR BYRON RAWSON.

Damages for Arrest and Imprisonment Brought About by His Employers.

The Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed the verdict of a jury in White Plains, which awarded Byron Rawson \$25,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Rawson was for many years in the employ of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, in this city.

On April 18, 1902, Rawson was arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters on an indictment secured against him by the firm. He was accused of embezzlement. A few days later five additional indictments were found against him. He was charged with embezzling in all about \$5,000.

Judge Newburger set aside and dismissed all of the indictments, and the prosecution of Rawson was abandoned. Rawson brought suit before Justice (Gardner) in White Plains for \$100,000 and the jury awarded him \$25,000 damages. From this decision an appeal was taken.

Handing down a decision yesterday sustaining the verdict, three of the Appellate Division Justices concurred in the result, while the fourth, Justice Woodward, dissented. The opinion in the case was written by Justice Hooker.

The action of the deputies created considerable surprise, in view of the vote of the house, sitting as a committee of the whole, to report the proposed amendment to the house. This vote was taken only a few hours previously, the count showing the 214 delegates favored the presentation of the report to the house, while 191 were opposed to such action.

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KILLED TESTING FIRE ESCAPE.

New Appliance Proves Fatal to Man and Wife Who Were Demonstrating It.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14.—B. M. Seamon and his wife, travelling for a fire escape company, were killed here to-day while demonstrating their appliance. Seamon was struck by the car of the Commercial Club building on a slender rope device to demonstrate the life saving possibilities of his invention. He checked his flight at the third story and seized his wife, who was awaiting him on a narrow ledge.

The pair swung out into space. Suddenly there was a snap. The rope had broken near the top. Seamon and his wife dropped to the stone walk below, about fifty feet. Seamon fell beneath his wife and in a way broke her fall. Neither of the injured persons moved after striking the walk. The woman died in an hour and her husband died to-night.

INGALLS LAUDS VANDERBILT.

Says W. K. Is as Strong as the Commodore After Inspection Trip on Big Four.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—William K. Vanderbilt, President Newman of the New York Central, returned here to-day after a week's tour of inspection over the Big Four Railroad, which has been made by a special train. Mr. Vanderbilt arrived here to-day, Mr. Ingalls having met his associates in Cleveland Wednesday and journeyed with them to St. Louis, where they spent half a day at the fair.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Newman did not remain in Cincinnati much longer than was necessary to make a fresh start on the special for a fast run East. Mr. Vanderbilt said he enjoyed the transportation exhibit better than anything else at the fair although the whole thing was magnificent.

"The most remarkable man I ever knew," said President Ingalls, referring to Mr. Vanderbilt after the special had left for the East, "is as strong as the Commodore after inspection trip on the Big Four. He is as strong as ever, and his command of the great progress made in the railway business in all these years since the Commodore's death. If he has confidence in a thing he will back it to the full limit."

A party had inspected improvements recently made to the Big Four between Panama, Ill., and St. Louis, costing, it is said, \$7,000,000.

BROKE NEW BRUNSWICK JAIL.

Five Prisoners Slide From the Roof to the Ground on a Rope of Quills.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Five men broke out of the Middlesex county jail here to-day, according to the evening paper. They cut a hole in the jail roof and slid down to the ground by means of a rope of quills. All of them got away. As they were sliding down, Miss Amelia Suydam, who lives near the jail, saw them and told Joseph Hill, a neighbor. Hill rushed to the jail and told Sheriff William Carman what was taking place.

Every cell in the jail was unlocked at the time, the prisoners having the run of the corridors after supper, and had the escape of the five men not been perceived, every prisoner in the jail might have got out. Those who escaped were: John Berlew, accused of cruelty to animals; Joseph Kearny, alias Teeling, accused of stealing; John Smith, accused of larceny; and two others. Finally Mr. Blackburn came into the office and as soon as he realized the situation, shouted for the police from a front window. Gelabert thought it time to retreat, and he did.

When the coast was clear, MacDavitt and the bookkeeper lost no time in getting the money. They hurried over to the Twenty-first street office. They, of course, knew the names of the two men and where they lived. Detectives Rheame and Murch were detailed